

**4 BULLY BARN PLANS
AND 3 GOOD SILO PLANS
WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS**

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

**"& NO SUBSTITUTES"
FOR**

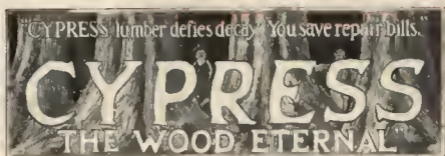
BARN S

VOL. 4

With a SUPPLEMENT Containing Copyright
Designs and COMPLETE WORKING PLANS
for the Erection of 2 Styles of General Purpose
Barns, 1 Horse Barn, 1 Large Cow Barn, and 3
Up-to-Date Silos - All to be of CYPRESS -
BECAUSE CYPRESS RESISTS ROT.



He Who Looks
Before He Leaps
Builds of CYPRESS
and
Builds "For Keeps"



T H I S I S T H E

CYPRESS

BARN BOOK

with not only a lot of valuable
information on Lumber Values
and "Why"—but also

4 COMPLETE PLANS

FOR DIFFERENT SORTS OF BARNS
FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF FARMS

[*No Duplicates of the Plans*
in Volume 20 of this series]


ALSO

Practical and Economical
SILO PLANS
and Full Specifications

COMPLIMENTS OF

Southern CYPRESS Mfrs.'
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Florida

Eighth Edition, April, 1920.



CYPRESS

THE WOOD "ETERNAL"

IS SO UNDENIABLY THE BEST

ALL-ROUND LUMBER FOR FARM USE

that we include in the CYPRESS
POCKET LIBRARY several different
volumes devoted entirely to farmers.

THIS BOOK IS *the* SPECIAL BARN BOOK, VOL. 4

You also should have
VOLUME 20—devoted to

"ALL FARM NEEDS"

(with 8 complete Plans—including 3 barns, all different from those in the present book, 1 double corn-crib, 1 hog-house, 1 poultry-house, 1 greenhouse, and one style of the Famous "Cypress Sure-Shot Silo." Vol. 20 sent free for the asking.

Also ask for Volume 2—on
"PECKY" Cypress, the "vaccinated wood."

Also Volume 37—SILO PLANS

Also Volume 1—U. S. GOVT. REPORT



THE CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A Few Words Worth Reading..pp.	5-23
General Specifications for Barn	
Construction	p. 24
Masonry	p. 30
Excavations and Foundations..p.	32
Carpenter Work, etc.....pp.	33-37
Painting	p. 37
Flooring	p. 38
Glazing, etc.	p. 38
Special Note	p. 39
"Pecky" Cypress	pp. 40-41
Good Fence Advice.....pp.	42-43
Silo Suggestions	p. 44
Cypress Siding Test.....p.	45

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Sample of Cypress Grain.....p.	46
Concrete Silo Collapse.....p.	4
30-Year-Old Greenhouse	p. 8
10,000-Year-Old Cypress Log....p.	12
45-Year-Old Cypress Roof	
(Arkansas)	pp. 18-19
Cypress Log in Native Swamp..p.	23

CONCRETE SILO COLLAPSE



Photographed on farm of Mr. Mullen, near
Shaftsbury, Shiawassee County, Michigan.
Think of the loss, including silage!
(Illustration by courtesy Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co.)

A FEW WORDS WORTH READING:

There is more than sentiment in the pride a farmer takes in his barn, if it be a good one; a poor barn is a constant source of annoyance and humiliation. Conditions have reached the pass in this country when a farmer cannot afford to have anything short of the best in barns, if he is in the game for profit. He need not have the largest, nor the most expensive barn, but whatever the structure may be it must contain modern conveniences and appliances.

Whenever his farm is at all adapted to stock, either dairying or growing and fattening for the market, he cannot try to compete without the most favorable of working conditions. It seems to be pretty well established that the market value of butter and meat will never again go to a point at which a good profit is not apparent. It looks as if the farmer and

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

stockman have a cinch on the future, so far as certain profits are concerned.

More than that, sanitary conditions and requirements are such that the farmer may not ignore them, if he would. Creameries require sanitation from their patrons; the man who would deliver milk that is not produced under sanitary conditions is sure to be called down. Cities keep inspectors to go nosing about to investigate the source from which emanates their milk supplies. A filthy barn, one so old fashioned that it may not be kept in a proper state of sanitation, this will cause the owner to be cut from the list of those who may deliver his milk for use in the city. And these conditions are as they should be. Sanitation is one of the proper cries of the times. It means individual health; individual health means a strong, hearty race.

So it happens that a clean barn, one that may at all times be kept clean, a warm barn in winter (it will be cool in summer), a barn in which the stock may be handily

Send for Vol. 19—BOATS & CANOES
(Cypress' supreme endurance under hard tests)

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

fed and which must contain the right kinds of feed, with an abundant supply of pure water—all are essential to the farmer who would succeed in his business. The good barn is as much a part of his investment as are the cattle with which he may hope to spell out success.

Because of the importance of the barn to the farmer, and the pre-eminently and broadly conceded value of Cypress as a barn material, it has been thought best to bring out this little booklet. The succeeding pages will be found replete with sound sense, arguments and reasons to command the attention of the careful husbandman. These arguments all make to his profit; they preach the one valuable sermon of getting a little more than one's money's worth when an investment is necessary to be made. How to avoid expensive and exasperating repair bills is of vital interest to the farmer—and to all the rest of the world, because of the farmer's "eternal" (and growing) importance in the scheme of things. In this case, we undertake to show

CYPRESS GREENHOUSE

owned by C. C. Converse, Malden, Mass.



Built by LORD & BURNHAM 33 years ago, and it is STILL IN PRIME CONDITION. There is no harder test of the staying quality of any wood than Greenhouse use. Cypress is the Standard Greenhouse material—and this test goes far in support of Cypress for other uses.

THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

the farmer the way to make a great saving on his lumber investment by going straight to, and sticking close by, "the Wood Eternal," — CYPRESS — "and no substitutes."

An eminent physician once said: "The best way to conquer the diseases of youth is to study the infirmities of old age."

Just stop and ponder over the wisdom of this. Take it home and sleep over it. It is deep philosophy and a text upon which many a sermon for your own good may be preached.

This is one of them.

To dissect or analyze this text (and I believe this is one of the accepted methods of beginning a sermon), the impression is immediately gained that the diseases of youth have much to do with the infirmities of old age. In other words, the lack of good judgment at the beginning of a thing—which is the crucial time—causes infirmities which might have been avoided and which often bring about an untimely end.

To adapt to our purposes an old story (with some amendments)

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT - DOORS"

the life of a large number of American farmers is merely a rotation of the same events. They repair their buildings so as to house their products until they can be sold for money with which to buy more lumber to repair their buildings again. Repeat this each year for the average farmer's life and you have the whole story.

What if these farmers had used a material in the first place which would "stay put" and had thus avoided repairs and had devoted more time to new work? Wouldn't a bigger percentage of their earnings have gone into the bank or "the old weasel skin"? Isn't it the mistakes at the beginning that cause the infirmities of old age—in fact, that cause actual death or destruction in altogether too many cases?

It is not an accident that causes CYPRESS to be known as "the Wood Eternal." The wording is merely a happy way of stating a comparison of CYPRESS with other woods, and this comparison could only be made by studying the infirmities of old age. An athlete is stronger than a student, but

Send for Vol. 29—**SHINGLE HOUSE** No. 1
(Full Working Plans and Specifications Free)

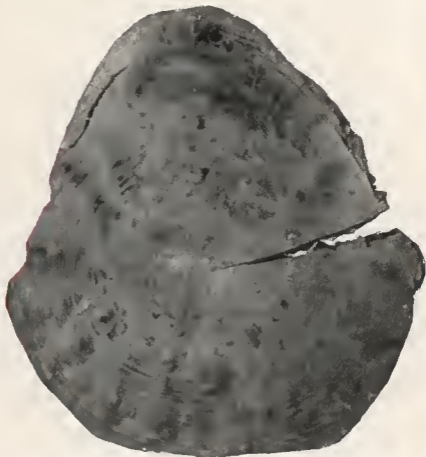
"B U I L D B U T O N C E" — U S E C Y P R E S S

so many athletes die young of consumption and so many students live their allotted three-score and ten. As it is with people, so it is with woods. That which is strongest is not necessarily the longest lived. Stick 20 fence posts of as many different woods in the ground for a long term of years and see which lasts the longest. It will not be the hickory, the ash or the oak, although these will be the strongest. It takes the infirmities of old age to determine which is the best wood to use at first, and it is a study of such infirmities that has taught scientific investigators that CYPRESS will defy decay much longer than any other wood grown in this country and has caused the U. S. Forest Service to issue such a strong recommendation for "THE WOOD ETERNAL." (See Vol. 1 of the Cypress Pocket Library.)

The American farmer of today is not the same uninformed plodder of a generation or so ago, doing things as they were done by his forefathers. In no branch of American business has there been such advancement in educa-

CYPRESS LOG, 8000 B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. VON SCHRENCK
the famous scientist, after it was dug from the
Mississippi Delta *two score feet below the*



present level of the Gulf of Mexico. At the rate the big river deposits mud, it took over 10,000 years to bury this Cypress log to that depth. And there it lay until last year, when the New Orleans Drainage work exhumed it. And, being Cypress, it is AS SOUND AS A DOLLAR, yet *not petrified*. (Most commercial Cypress is over 500 years old, and your pasture fence may be of Cypress that was a standing tree 500 years B. C. ("The woods are full of them."))

THE WOOD CYPRESS THAT LASTS

tion, and among no other class of American business men has there been such an increased grasp of economics and scientific business ability as among the farmers. A method, to be followed, must have some other recommendation than that it was the plan used by our fathers. Only the best in both methods and materials is worthy of consideration, and the lesson of real economy versus false economy has been learned. A thing is bought or used because of the service it will give in comparison with the cost, rather than because of the cost alone.

With the rapidly increasing amount of time necessarily given to a study of seeds, fertilizers, soils, methods, etc., it is small wonder that the average farmer has comparatively little knowledge of woods and their relative value for his uses. It is not many generations ago that all of the wood he used, whether for building purposes or otherwise, came from his own woods lot. Then came the time when he would drive to town to the retail lumberman for his supply and, as there were only

Send for Vol. 20—"ALL FARM NEEDS"
(8 Free Plans—Hog-House, Poultry-House, Corn-Crib,
Greenhouse and Silo—No duplicates of any in this book.)

CYPRESS **STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION**

one or two woods available, he took whatever was handed him by the retail dealer. And then came a change in lumber conditions in that the retailer carried a larger stock of lumber, and of greater variety, from which a selection might be made. The average farmer, however, still looked upon lumber as lumber and made his purchase with reference to the number of knots in a board, rather than the inherent qualities of the wood itself.

It must right here be admitted that a few of the retailers themselves have made no such study of woods and their uses as should have been the case. Their education has been more in the direction of finding where they could buy lumber the cheapest and, as their business is to sell lumber, they have in too many instances disposed of it with absolutely no reference to the adaptability of the lumber to the intended use.

But things are changing. One of the meanings of the word conservation is to use that material which is best fitted for the intended use, and it is both poor

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

economy and wasteful of good lumber to use in those places where rapid decay is incited a wood which is all sap or which, by a study of the infirmities of old age, will be found to be quickly attacked by the rot diseases (for rot is a disease). The proper utilization of wood calls for the use of a strong wood where strength is required and for that wood which resists rot influences when it is to be used in exposed places through varying weather, or in contact with the soil. The spirit of conservation which prevails over the land is making itself manifest in a closer study of woods by scientists and a more thorough dissemination of the information thus gathered. There has been a demand for such information. The claims of those who manufacture substitutes for wood have been so radical that the lumbermen themselves have found it necessary to tell, of their own knowledge, what they know about woods. This is the whole reason in a nut shell for this little volume.

It is entirely reasonable to sup-

Send for Vol. 2—"PECKY" CYPRESS
("Vaccinated Wood"—homely, cheap, durable)

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT — INSIST ON IT

pose that lumbermen have a knowledge of the respective values of different woods. This is not always true, but as a rule it is a reasonable supposition. The manufacturer of more yellow pine lumber than any other one man in this country recently purchased a large farm near Kansas City, Mo., which he is converting into a stock farm. The proper subdivision of this land called for the construction of miles of fences. This man, who is a lumber student and who knows the relative values of all species of woods, after careful consideration DECIDED TO USE CYPRESS for all of this fencing. He could have used yellow pine manufactured at his own mills, but if he prefers actually to buy from others that material which he knows to be best adapted to his purposes, it signifies a most interesting testimonial to Cypress above all other kinds of lumber for farm purposes. This is not stated to knock another wood, which is a most excellent commodity for many uses, but it does indicate that an actual knowledge of relative wood

THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

values for farm use certainly governed in this particular case.

Another instance can be quoted of a large Alabama manufacturer of yellow pine, who subdivided his cut-over lands into small farms, on each of which he dug a well using PECKY CYPRESS for the well curbing, knowing he was using the best possible material for the purpose, although he had to purchase it from other mills than his own.

There are hundreds of places around the farm where the intelligent purchase of lumber would result in a judicious asset instead of a recurrent liability. Around the barn those places which are damp should be of CYPRESS in preference to all other woods. Feed troughs, wells, tanks, manure heaps, fences and dairy alike call for that wood which defies decay. And much of this CYPRESS need not be of the best quality, for there are places where the lowest grade—this being PECKY CYPRESS—can be used to decided advantage, “pecky” being a material which is not beautiful to look at, but which does not know

(Continued on page 20.)

45 YEARS ON THE JOB And SOUND AS A DOLLAR

Cotton Plant, Ark., Nov 5th 1912

Sanctin Cyppars
New Orleans La

Dear Sir: I send you by this mail a sample of Plaster
placed upon my old housestead by My Father in 1867
The Plaster writing on same was done by our other
time the workman put down on they born down
down from that day to the 2nd day of April 1912
when they were removed for new building

I can answer to the above I was then 41 years old

Truly Yours
R. H. Mobery

(See opposite page.)

Send for Vol. 36—Carpentry "Short Cuts".
(Many Valuable Hints on Joining and Framing)

CYPRESS SHINGLE RECORD

WHEN HE WAS A BOY, (BOY-LIKE) HE WROTE THIS:



This was when they were shingling their new home, in February, 1867.

46 YEARS LATER, WHEN HE WAS A MAN, HE WROTE THIS:

Cotton Plant, Ark., Mar. 5th, 1913.
Gents:—I send you by this mail a sample of shingles placed upon my old homestead by my father in 1867. The pencil writing on same was done by me at the time the workmen put them on. They have done service from that day to the 2nd day of April, 1912, when they were removed for new building.

I can swear to the above. I was then 11 years old.

Truly yours, A. F. MABERRY.



(Pretty Good Record?—with the Cypress Shingles today as sound as new.)

how to rot. (See Vol. 2 of this Cypress Pocket Library.)

Again, with a spirit of being eminently fair and not attempting to knock, we would ask: "Is the use of all of the substitutes for lumber justified?" Have all of these substitutes proved themselves? Isn't it a fact that cement construction costs more than wood construction and that cement is only used because of the idea of permanence and no cost of up-keep? It is a known fact that a concrete silo *does* have an up-keep cost, in that fermentation of the ensilage disintegrates the cement and, in addition to the annoyance of feeding ensilage mixed with sand, there is the cost of recementing the inside of the silo. Efforts are being made to use a preservative in connection with the cement, which might prevent this disintegration, but doesn't such an idea spoil the theory of the everlasting qualities of cement for this purpose? Thus far the cheapest and the best silo is constructed of wood, but the wood must be of such a character that it will stand

Send for Vol. 7—on "SHINGLES"
("Best shingle reference ever printed")

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

without decay the rotting influences of the fermenting ensilage. While a CYPRESS silo may have an initial cost slightly more than a silo built of other wood, isn't it advisable to use a wood which is tried and true and which has proved its good qualities for a particular use?

Also, is it always wise to use the most expensive material? A prominent cement company recently issued a pamphlet describing the use of cement in greenhouse construction, making the statement that it would last so much longer than CYPRESS. CYPRESS was the only wood mentioned in this pamphlet, the reason for this being that the greenhouse people long ago discarded other woods, as their years of experience had shown that CYPRESS alone of all woods would stand the trying conditions prevailing in greenhouses. (See Vol. 3 of the Cypress Pocket Library.) It was further admitted in this cement pamphlet that construction of cement would cost three times as much as the same construction of CYPRESS, but it

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

was intimated that "after the CYPRESS had rotted out three times the cement would still be good." We therefore illustrate in this booklet a greenhouse built for C. C. Converse, of Malden, Mass., by the Lord & Burnham Company, of New York, in 1882, which means that this greenhouse is now (1920) *thirty-eight years old* and it has had *no repairs*. Is it good economy to use in the first place a material which immediately *costs three times as much as CYPRESS* if we must wait for *ninety-three years* before we can realize on the difference in the original investment, to say nothing of interest? But this is not all, for the Converse greenhouse is still in most excellent condition and promises to last for another thirty years.

Go to the manufacturers of greenhouses, or to the manufacturers of tanks, or to the manufacturer of anything else where wood is used, and where such wood must be able to resist decay, and ask what is the best wood to use. We know what their answer will be and we will stand upon

Send for Vol. 1—U. S. GOVT. REPORT
(Official Opinion of Cypress' Characteristics and Uses)

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE" — USE

their verdict. They have reputations to sustain and their experience, by "studying the infirmities of old age," has taught them to use that wood which has no diseases of youth and consequently lives the longest.

GREAT CYPRESS LOG



LYING IN THE SWAMP

just after being felled. This one probably was a mature monarch of the forest when Columbus set sail on his first voyage.

**BEST FOR "ALL
OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS**

HERE FOLLOW THE G E N E R A L SPECIFICATIONS

**for materials and labor on four
CYPRESS Barns shown in detail
on SUPPLEMENT SHEET**

*(Written in form and made to
thoroughly protect owner where
work is let out on contract, as well
as to guide the home-carpenter.)*

All to be done and furnished
in accordance with drawings, to-
gether with the figures and notes
thereon presented, and these speci-
fications prepared for the purpose.

The owner reserves the right
to accept or reject any or all pro-
posals submitted.

OMISSIONS IN CONTRACT

The building is to be entirely
completed, with improvements, ac-
cording to plans and these speci-
fications.

Send for Vol. 34—SHINGLE HOUSE No. 2
(Full Working Plans and Specifications Free)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The drawings referred to in this specification are made to a scale of less than one-quarter inch equals one foot, supplemented by detail drawings of larger scale, including figures, notes and inter-lineations which are to co-operate with this specification, and represent all that is required to make a complete and finished building of its kind.

The figures and dimensions on plans must be taken in preference to measurement by scale, and when scale drawings and details disagree, the detail will govern the scale.

The contractor must in all cases compare all measurements with the figures on the drawings and prove same each way. The drawings and specifications furnished for this work are instruments of service and the property of the owner, and must be returned to him on completion of the work herein set forth.

The contractor will be expected to give his personal superintendence to the work, and to have a competent foreman to represent

him there during working hours; furnish all materials, transportation, labor, scaffolding and appliances required for the full performance of the work herein specified, as well as minor omissions not especially mentioned that may be necessary to complete the building, except as may be otherwise definitely mentioned.

The work is to be performed in a thorough and most acceptable manner by skilled workmen, and all materials to be the best of their respective kind, and both workmen and workmanship must be subject to the owner's approval.

The building, work and materials are entirely at the risk of the contractor until it is accepted, and he will be held liable for its safety for the amount of money paid him by the owner on account of the same. Risk by fire excepted.

Should the contractor at any time during the progress of said work refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of materials, or of competent workmen, or cause any unreasonable neglect or suspen-

Send for Vol. 28—TRELLISES & ARBORS
(19 Different Plans and Specifications)

**INVEST - DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**



sion of the work, or fail or refuse to comply with any of the articles of agreement, the owner or his agent shall have the right and power to enter upon and take possession of the premises, discharge any incompetent workmen, or one whose work or methods they may think contrary to the interests of the owner, and provide materials and workmen sufficient to finish the said works, after giving a four days' notice in writing, and the expense of the same shall be deducted from the amount of the contract.

The owner also reserves the right to order removed any faulty materials on the ground or in place, worked or unworked, and to have the same taken from the

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

premises; should such faulty or unsuitable work or material be retained, a sufficient sum will be deducted from the contract price to reimburse the owner for the damage.

All payments made on the work during its progress, on account of the contract or extra work, or the occupancy of any part of the building, by consent of the owner, shall in no case be construed as an acceptance of the work executed, but the contractor shall be liable to all the conditions of the contract until the work is finished and completed to the satisfaction and acceptance of the owner.

Should the owner at any time during the progress of said building desire any alterations of, deviations from, additions to, or omissions in the contract, he shall have the right and power to make such change or changes, and the same shall in no way affect or make void the contract; but the difference shall be added to, or deducted from, the amount of the contract, as the case may be, by a fair and reasonable valuation, and

Send for Vol. 22 — TANKS & SILOS

(No plans—but much valuable data)

**"BUILD BUT CYPRESS
ONCE"—USE**

no extras shall be paid for unless ordered by the owner.

Such changes shall be authorized in writing, and a written agreement shall be executed to that effect where such changes entail extra expense.

The owner shall have the right to employ other workmen during the erection of said building, to do work not included in the contract.

Should any dispute arise respecting the true construction or meaning of the drawings or specifications, the same shall be decided by the owner or superintendent, but should a dispute arise regarding the true value of any extra work or of work omitted, the same shall be valued by an arbitrating committee composed of three competent persons—one employed by the owner and one by the contractor, and these two shall have the right and power to name the third; the decision of the arbitrating committee shall be binding on both parties.

The owner will not engage to notify any parties as to when to begin or to resume work, nor to

give early notice of the rejection of any work or material, and at no time will the failure of the owner to notice faulty work or material be construed as an acceptance of the same.

The owner or superintendent will in no way assume to relieve contractors of any responsibility, nor of any consequences that may arise out of their own neglect or carelessness, or that of their subordinates; alleged verbal agreements at variance with these drawings or specifications will not be regarded; a written memorandum must be made by the owner or superintendent.

MASON'S SPECIFICATIONS

The mason contractor must see that all trenches for all piers, etc., are in the proper place, of the proper depth and width; and that all trenches are dug down to a solid ground and of a substantial nature before proceeding with the mason work, if any. He must furnish all materials, labor, tools, scaffolding, planks and other equipments that may be necessary for the construction of all mason

Send for Vol. 19—BOATS & CANOES
(Gypress' endurance under hard tests)

INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE

CYPRESS



work, and its due protection against damage by storm or otherwise.

He must see that all work is properly laid out and in strict accordance to the dimensions given on drawings. He must work in harmony with other mechanics about the building.

REMOVAL OF DIRT

Clear away all rock, dirt or other rubbish; do all excavating as required by the drawings, and all excavations required for the full performance and completion of all the work called for in plans and specifications.

Send for Vol. 29—SHINGLE HOUSE No. 1
(Full Working Plans and Specifications Free)

Page Thirty-one

DEPTH OF EXCAVATIONS

All foundation walls and piers must in every case run down to a solid bearing and at least six inches below frost from finished grade line.

FOOTINGS

All footings under all piers are to be of flat stone, well set in clay.

FOUNDATIONS

Basement barns nowadays are not much built with heavy stone walls extending up to the first floor, as was the practice a generation ago. A wall of rubble or quarried stone is now laid only from the bottom of the trenches to the floor of the basement; above this the basement is framed. All posts, piers, and other parts of the framing that touch the stone wall should be of heart-wood Cypress, because there is much moisture imparted by the contact, and heart Cypress is the only wood that has a record for equally reliable endurance under such conditions. All stringers on which are to be laid the

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

basement floor should be of heart Cypress—they must be so if the improvement is to be of a permanent character. These Cypress stringers may be set in the clay, if one does not want to frame the basement floor support. "Pecky" Cypress is practically everlasting in such a service and has the great advantage of being exceedingly low in price—far cheaper than other woods that will rot away generations sooner.

CARPENTER WORK

The carpenter shall furnish all the materials and labor, tools and every species of hardware, including nails, bolts, spikes, screws, etc., and he shall supply all minor articles of carpentry and woodwork, including all necessary jobbing and cutting for all other trades that are required for the perfect and efficient completion of the various works. Carpenter contractor and his foreman must work in harmony with all other branches of work pertaining to the building and render such assistance as the welfare of the structure may require.

Send for Vol. 20—"ALL FARM NEEDS"
(8 Free Plans—Hog-House, Poultry-House, Corn-Crib,
Greenhouse and Silo—No duplicates of any in this book.)

CYPRESS THE WOOD E T E R N A L

The contractor must clear out all lumber, blocks, dirt or other loose rubbish, and remove same from the premises upon the completion of the building.

TIMBERS

Except where Cypress is specified, all rough lumber shall be of good No. 1 Norway pine, sound, well seasoned, free from large, loose or dead knots or other imperfections liable to impair the durability or otherwise weaken the timber.

SHINGLES

The entire roof to be shingled with the best 16-inch Cypress shingles, not over 6 inches wide, laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather. Make perfectly water-tight around all chimneys, etc. All shingles to be nailed with at least two galvanized cut shingle nails to each shingle. Copper shingle nails are best, but are more expensive. In no case can ordinary wire nails be recommended for shingling; they rust out early and the shingles get the blame. Use galvanized iron hip shingles on all hips,

Send for Vol. 2—"PECKY" CYPRESS
("Vaccinated Wood"—homely, cheap, durable)

INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE **CYPRESS**



well run in under each course. The carpenter must see that all sheet metal flashing is properly set in place while shingling, as he will be held responsible for all leaks in the roof after all shingling is completed.

EXTERIOR TRIMMING

All exterior finishing lumber to be of good Cypress where exposed to view or weather, well fitted in place and primed by the painter as soon as work is completed.

Paint is not a vital factor with Cypress as with most woods, but, of course, is an added preservative element, if desired. Cypress will last generations without this protection.

Cornice of Cypress to extend around barn as shown on eleva-

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

tions, and to be constructed as per sections and elevations.

On shingle roofs ridge boards of Cypress to be 13/16 x 3 inches, with beveled drip cap.

DOOR FRAMES.

To be of sizes as marked on plans; all outside door frames to be 1 3/4 inches thick, to be rabbeted 1/2-inch by thickness of doors, to have 1 3/4 inches thick Cypress sills.

All inside door jambs to be 13/16-inch thick.

DOORS

To be of sizes as marked on floor plans; to be double thickness, of clear Cypress, as shown, all to be perfectly hung in place and in working order.

WINDOW FRAMES

All single sash frames to be regular plank frames 1 3/4 inches, rabbeted 1/2-inch by thickness of sash, of select Cypress.

SASH

All sash to be of clear Cypress 1 3/8 inches thick. All single sash are to be hung on good butts, and

Send for Vol. 36—Carpentry "Short Cuts"
(Many Valuable Hints on Joining and Bracing)

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE



to swing as desired by owner,
where not otherwise mentioned.

PAINTING

(See note on paint on page 35.)

Paint all of the sheet metal work and exterior woodwork, except roof, two coats of pure white lead, mixed with boiled linseed oil, tinted to suit the owner. Coat all large and dark knots with a thick coat of shellac varnish. Prime all frames as soon as delivered, and all other woodwork as soon as set in place by carpenter. After priming coat is dry, putty up all nail holes and other imperfections with best linseed oil putty. All this work must be done by experienced men and satisfactory to owner.

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

FLOORING

Stable flooring, inside drains (as well as outside where used), gutters, etc., shall be of all-heart Cypress, well laid and securely spiked to Cypress stringers, securely set in clay.

STALL, MANGERS, ETC.

Stall partitions shall be of Cypress, strongly set and braced. All mangers and feed boxes shall be of Cypress, as shall be the stanchions.

GLAZING

All glazing is to be included in the carpenter's contract, and he must see that all glass is in perfect condition at the completion of the building. Should any glass be broken during the construction of building and the responsible party cannot be found, such glass must be replaced by the glazier and the expense will be evenly divided between the carpenter, painter and plasterer.

Glaze all sash, outside doors and transoms with best American single-strength "A" quality sheet glass, well sprigged and puttied.

Send for Vol. 7—on "SHINGLES"

("Best shingle reference ever printed")

Page Thirty-eight

SPECIAL NOTE

All posts, piers, studding, girders, planking, lumber or other wood material, that by position is subject to wet and dry influences, must be of Cypress, because no other known wood can withstand rot influences anywhere near so long. Follow this rule from the beginning of the building until the last nail is driven home. Such posts and piers as come near the soil should be of "pecky" Cypress, a low-priced timber that has never been known to rot. In ordering "pecky" Cypress do not be misled by its appearance. The "holes" in it are where rot has long ago tried to get a foothold and failed, and the decay germs have died in the effort. This is equal to "vaccination" against all decay, and on account of its appearance "pecky" Cypress is purchasable at the lowest cost of any known lumber, yet is the most enduring of all. It is specified only by those few who know the facts, and is therefore a great boon to the man inclined to economy, as it is mainly in demand by men who know *values*.

AN IMPORTANT FACT:

A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY "ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species—is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

"PECKY" CYPRESS

Sample of "THE VACCINATED WOOD"



(Read Economy Advice on Opposite Page.)

GOOD FENCE ADVICE

By a National Authority on Wood Values

The following is a report by Dr. Hermann von Schrenck, the celebrated wood chemist, to a wealthy client who sought his advice as to what wood to use for fencing a great ranch in the Southwest. The fencing was to be many miles long, and the investment feature was therefore most important. Dr. von Schrenck is the consulting timber engineer for some of the largest railroad systems and other great corporations in the country (all careful buyers, you may be sure). Here are his words:

"My first recommendation would be that the posts be made of Cypress. While creosoted posts make all right in some instances, my experience has been that it is best to use a wood which will stay after it is put, and, as you know, there is nothing like Cypress for fence-post purposes, particularly if you want a distinctive fence. I would, of course, be sure

that all of the posts were heart Cypress.

"In the second place, if for some reason you cannot get Cypress, yellow pine of course could be considered, but for a fence of a good type it would hardly do to put in any posts unless they were creosoted. For ordinary fence posts it might be possible to give them a butt treatment with creosote oil. The labor and material for this treatment is an added cost. This fence could not be painted, however, for a good many years, because for such a fence you would have to paint the top with creosote so as to be sure of its lasting power, and that would mean that it could not be otherwise painted for at least three or four years. Taken together with the original cost of the posts, plus the labor and creosote, I believe in the long run it would be found cheaper to use Cypress than to use pine."

HERE IS A CASE

where a manufacturer of high-class Silos makes capital of the fact that they use Cypress

C. P. Cypress-Made

SILOS Stand Up!

Insure yourself against future loss *at once* by investigating our great *Cypress-Built Green Mountain Silos*. Cypress is the most *durable* wood in existence for outdoor construction. It defies the elements—is warp-proof, rot-proof—stands up longest—shows least effects of weather—has astounding endurance. Built into Green Mountain Silos, this Cypress guarantees you the very *utmost* of service at a reasonable price.

Tight-fitting,
Non-binding Doors



Hundreds of satisfied users sing praises of Green Mountain Silos. Silos erected 12 years ago are sound and tight today—the strongest hooped, best made, most serviceable silos money can buy. Patent door fronts and air-tight doors with bearings on all four sides to make tight fit *without packings*, are special features of the C. P. Silo. Doors easily put in or removed. Staves beveled to circle and have $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tongue and groove joints, insuring greatest stability. We also make Green Mountain Silos of other woods. Can furnish just what you want. For better ensilage buy a *Green Mountain Silo*. Write for catalog No. 27. Box 44

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company
Silo Factory, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Eastern Office and Factory, Rutland, Vt.

CYPRESS is indeed "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

Send for Vol. 34—SHINGLE HOUSE No. 2
(Full Working Plans and Specifications Free)

Page Forty-four

**"He who builds of CYPRESS builds but once."
Yet "He who builds of Cypress can build twice."**

RIGHT HERE IS A PIECE OF CYPRESS SIDING

that was "ON THE JOB" for 91 YEARS
without ever being painted, and whitewashed only once.
After a century of weathering there is not a trace of rot.



This piece of Cypress (shown above) was put on the old St. Charles Church, Grand Coteau, La., in 1819, which was in continual use until its site was needed for a modern building by St. Charles College in November, 1910. When taken down THE OLD CYPRESS LUMBER WAS AT ONCE USED TO BUILD AN OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM, and IS THUS IN USE TODAY.

Here is a letter from Father Maring, Pres. of the College:
(Written before the old church was torn down.)
St. Charles College, Parish of St. Landry.

Grand Coteau, La., June 29, 1909.

Our old church was built in 1819, and the sills, siding, etc., of CYPRESS, are in perfect condition. We still use the old building as a hall.

H. S. MARING, S. J.

CYPRESS is indeed "THE WOOD ETERNAL"



Typical Example of
CYPRESS FLAT GRAIN
plain oil finish—for Interior Trim

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

Whether planning a Bungalow, a Mansion, a Farm, a Sleeping-porch, a boat or just a Fence—remember—"If you build of CYPRESS you build but once."

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways, and believe we can give you real help. We do not recommend Cypress for EVERY purpose—other woods are better for some uses. We recommend Cypress ONLY WHERE IT CAN PROVE ITSELF THE "ONE BEST WOOD" for the given case. Will you write our "ALL-ROUND HELPS" Department?

Southern Cypress Mfrs.'
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Fla.

Insist on CYPRESS from your local dealer

Send for Vol. 28—**TRELLISES & ARBORS**
(19 Different Plans and Specifications)

PUBLIC NOTICE:

How you can be sure that CYPRESS is CYPRESS?

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is Cypress? And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

"TIDE WATER"

CYPRESS MANUFAC-

TURED BY ASSOCIA-

TION MILLS IS NOW



IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK

The **one way** for you to be sure that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the MAXIMUM of decay-resisting quality is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the **only way** to know that you're getting Tide-water Cypress is to insist (and keep on insisting) upon SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES the REGISTERED TRADE-MARK of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., stamped ineradicably in one or both ends of EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER, and on EVERY BUNDLE of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to BUY BY—now that every piece of the TRUE "Wood Eternal" made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once identified by its maker and "O. K.'d" by the Association mark. "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

igitized by ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY, www.apti.org for
BUILDING TECHNOLOGY HERITAGE LIBRARY

<https://archive.org/details/buildingtechnologyheritagelibrary>

From the collection of

Tulane University: Southeastern Architectural Archive <http://seaa.tulane.edu>

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"



**BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN**
HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT

**INSIST ON GENUINE
"TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.**

**IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-
MARK IN THE END OF EVERY
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE**



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. [C]